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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 78, 81, 82, 90, 129 and 139
of the provisional agenda*
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC COOPERATION
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE
ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS AND
POLICIES AGREED UPON IN THE DECLARATION
ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION,
IN PARTICULAR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND RELATED AREAS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Guadalajara Declaration issued by the Heads of State and Government of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela on 19 July 1991 in the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, at the conclusion of the first Ibero-American Summit (see annex).

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* A/46/150.

I should be grateful if you would have this document distributed among the States members of the General Assembly, under items 78, 81, 82, 90, 129 and 139 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jorge MONTAÑO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Guadalajara Declaration

The Heads of State and Government of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela, meeting in the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, on 18 and 19 July 1991, have agreed to issue the following declaration:

1. It is with great pleasure that we have come together, for the first time in history, to consider jointly the major challenges facing our countries in a changing world. Accordingly, our aim is to have our Governments agree on their common political will to promote the solutions required by the challenges and to forge all the historical and cultural affinities that bind us into an instrument of unity and development based on dialogue, cooperation and solidarity.

2. We represent a vast body of nations sharing common roots and the rich heritage of a culture that is the product of different peoples, beliefs and races. Five hundred years after the first encounter between us, we are determined, as one of the great geographical areas that make up today's world, to project the strength of our community forward into the third millennium.

3. We realize that the convergence we are seeking cannot draw strength only from a common cultural tradition but depends also on our wealth of national origins and their pluralistic expression. Our community is founded on democracy, on respect for human rights and on fundamental freedoms. In this context, the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention are reaffirmed and recognition is given to each people's right to build freely, in peace, stability and justice, its political system and its institutions.

4. We consider a respectful approach to bridging our differences and the many voices with which our societies speak to be the foundations of a plan for Ibero-American cooperation relying on dialogue, solidarity and concerted action.

5. We declare our determination to unite in contributing to a common future that will bring peace, greater well-being and social equality. We are committed to the economic and social development of our peoples, to giving full sway to human rights, broadening democratic channels, fortifying our institutional systems and respecting the standards of international law.

6. We desire a future that holds certainty, peace and security for our peoples. That will be possible only if international law is respected and there is general and complete disarmament which discourages the use of force and favours a negotiated settlement of disputes. We reaffirm our support for the goals of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. To counter the abuse of power, we invoke reason and dialogue.

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7. We reaffirm that any State subject to the rule of law has an obligation to promote and guarantee the full observance of human rights. Relying on our own efforts and on broad, non-selective and non-discriminatory international cooperation, we are determined to create an Ibero-American tradition of human rights that will foster behaviour conducive to respect, freedom and harmony in the political, legal, economic and social spheres.

8. We recognize the immense contribution the indigenous peoples have made to the development and pluralism of our societies and we reiterate our commitment to their economic and social well-being and our obligation to respect their rights and cultural identities.

9. We are committed to a process of radical restructuring of our economies as the efficient way to recovery and growth. Our countries have made significant advances in progressive modernization through governmental reform and economic liberalization. The process has involved sacrifices, which must now cease so that genuine social justice can be established. In our region there have been unprecedented developments leading to gradual regional and subregional economic integration, and they have made it possible for us to occupy a more favourable position on the international scene. Our initiatives will find support if an international environment prevails in which more resources are made available for development and the obstacles to trade are removed.

We declare our determined support for the processes of integration under way both regionally and subregionally and we propose to continue moving forward along that path. We reiterate that these attempts at integration are open to the rest of the world.

If the present situation persists, ideological bipolarity may give way to a division between the North, rich in capital and technology, and the South, poor and without prospects. To overcome the problem, it is necessary on the one hand to develop effective forms of reciprocity and solidarity and, on the other, to ground them in an ethical plan, guided by social justice and freedom and offering new patterns that will spur genuine cooperation among the countries of the world.

10. We shall make every effort necessary to free our peoples, before the twenty-first century, from the scourge of poverty. To do so, we shall ensure general access to basic services in the areas of health, nutrition, housing, education and social security, in keeping with the goals set by the United Nations under the International Development Strategy. By so doing, we shall help to strengthen democracy in our region.

11. We reaffirm that external indebtedness is one of the main obstacles to the growth and stability of the region and that, for many of our countries, it is thus a basic factor in economic development that has an obvious political dimension.

12. We recognize that the economic, social, technological and cultural development to which we aspire requires that education and culture be vigorously promoted; in giving us a stronger identity, this will afford us a solid basis for ensuring that our countries are properly included in an international arena marked by scientific and technological innovation.

It is necessary to bridge the technological gap by using basic technology to foster the rights to health, education, food and housing. The transfer of technology must be governed by social criteria and not solely by trade considerations.

13. Faced with world-wide ecological deterioration, intimately linked to the development models that have thus far prevailed, primarily in the industrialized countries, we call for action to renew multilateral cooperation. That will be the means of stopping the ecological deterioriation and overcoming poverty. It is imperative, through this kind of international cooperation, to establish effective procedures for transferring more funds and appropriate technology to the developing countries on preferential, non-commercial terms, bearing in mind that the responsibility for a solution should fall basically to those who are doing the most damage. Among these procedures must be innovative ways of safeguarding the sovereign management of natural resources and promoting economic growth. In addition, groundwork must be done on a treaty establishing a comprehensive legal regime dealing with the inseparable aspects of development and the preservation of nature. The present inequality in the international economic system and its consequences for the large part of humanity living in poverty demand the establishment of a new order for a healthy and balanced environment.

14. We undertake to make the necessary efforts to achieve the objectives set by the World Summit for Children. To that end, we shall encourage the formulation of national programmes of action promoting the survival, protection and overall development of Ibero-American children.

15. An inadequate level of development has resulted in high rates of death and illness in our countries, particularly among the most vulnerable sectors of society. Aware of the high-risk conditions which have led to outbreaks of epidemics such as the cholera epidemic, the proportions of which have given rise to an emergency situation, we declare our intention to cooperate to overcome our shortcomings and to achieve better standards of health and living.

16. Confronted with drug-trafficking and its consequences, we affirm the principle of shared responsibility and reiterate our commitment to strengthen international cooperation to eliminate that scourge by adopting a comprehensive, multilateral approach based on full respect for the sovereignty of States.

17. In a world in which large, dynamic and competitive regional conglomerations are emerging, isolation and lack of communication result in poverty, marginalization and backwardness. We need to make greater collective efforts to reduce vulnerability and minimize the risks of isolation.

18. In the face of poverty, war, intolerance, famine, illness, environmental degradation and ignorance, we propose a new culture of international cooperation as the only path to a just and stable world. We understand this to mean genuine, concerted action which takes account of the common interests and objectives of the Ibero-American nations and which goes beyond mere give-and-take relations.

19. We therefore aspire to become full-fledged participants in world affairs. Taking our similarities and common interests as a starting-point, we have decided to take measures to overcome the challenges facing us and to unite our efforts to deal with the most pressing global issues.

20. We assume that our closer ties will be enriched by the diversity of events which are taking place, and will afford new opportunities for dialogue and understanding with all regions of the world. Hence, the strengthening of Ibero-American cooperation neither excludes nor replaces the regional and subregional integration and cooperation projects in which we are currently involved.

21. At the close of the twentieth century, international relations are being reorganized along new lines. However, the basic features of that reorganization have yet to be defined. We cannot wait passively for change, we must take action to shape it; we have genuine interests which must be reaffirmed and promoted.

22. Only an international community governed by law can ensure peace and security for all peoples. The United Nations will have an essential role to play in that area - a revitalized and renewed United Nations whose attainment of the goals for which it was created should be facilitated by the new international situation.

The strengthening of the bases of international coexistence and justice in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations is a responsibility which must be shared by all States; it is not the exclusive prerogative of a few. That process should be open to universal participation and should uphold the interests of the international community as a whole. We are resolved to make our contribution.

23. The interdependence of the challenges facing mankind compels us to unite our efforts to overcome them. The attainment of that objective will require strict adherence to the basic rules of international law, as well as to its progressive development in new areas as a result of the processes of integration and globalization.

24. We reaffirm the strength of our culture, which is being enriched by our participation in the processes of integration and globalization.

We, the Ibero-American Heads of State and Government, pledge to hold consultations in order to foster broader cooperation and to increase exchanges, which will enable us to promote common policies to ensure that we

make the best use of our advantages as members of the same community. We have set ourselves the following objectives:

I. Observance of international law

(a) To conduct our foreign affairs in conformity with international law and to take concerted and coordinated action to contribute to the elimination of the use or threat of use of force.

(b) To promote resolutely negotiation as the means of settling regional conflicts and to support initiatives in the area of arms control, reduction and trafficking. To support the negotiations process in Central America with a view to establishing a just, stable and lasting peace; to that end, we pledge to refrain from any action or measure that might hinder the speedy settlement of conflicts, and we call upon all members of the international community to do the same.

(c) To promote the right to development and the establishment of fairer and more equitable international economic relations.

(c bis) To participate actively in the restructuring of multilateral forums, in particular the United Nations system, with a view to attaining a more just and democratic international order which will ensure peace and promote the well-being of peoples.

(d) To promote greater democracy and pluralism in international relations, with full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and the political independence of States, as well as the sovereign equality and self-determination of peoples.

(e) To create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of consultations on the development and the codification of international law on the basis of consensus, focusing on those issues which, because of their global nature, are particularly urgent. Priority should be given to the following areas: strengthening of the mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes; the rules applicable to armed conflicts; promotion of conventional and nuclear disarmament, as well as disarmament in the field of weapons of mass destruction; promotion of human rights instruments; definition of the legal framework for environmental protection; prevention of drug trafficking; the law of the sea and of outer space; and the transfer of technology.

(f) To strengthen cooperation among Governments and non-governmental and multilateral organizations competent in the field of human rights, and to encourage full accession to both universal and regional international instruments for the promotion and protection of such rights.

(g) To undertake to create or strengthen in our respective countries national mechanisms for promoting, protecting and defending human rights, and to establish close cooperation among those mechanisms.

II. Economic and social development

(h) To strengthen the multilateral system of international trade by promoting better communication and, where appropriate, cooperation among the various integration and cooperation projects in which the Ibero-American countries participate, both in America and Europe, in order to ensure an open world economy.

(i) To contribute to the success of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and to the full implementation of its rules and objectives, to efforts to eliminate protectionism, to the rejection of discrimination in international trade and to fair reciprocity for countries which are making unilateral and regional efforts to expand trade.

(j) To define realistic and pragmatic ways of reinstating the questions of economic development and international cooperation in the multilateral agenda.

(k) To strengthen national and international mechanisms so as to contribute appropriately to the definitive promotion of full enjoyment of rights and the integration of women in society on the basis of complete equality.

(l) To encourage meetings of economic agents in Ibero-America with a view to exchanging experiences and fostering greater ties between them, making use of mutual comparative advantages for trade, investment and technological development. To that end steps could be taken to encourage the establishment of an Ibero-American entrepreneurial organization.

(l bis) It is proposed that, with the support of international organizations, an Ibero-American fund be established for the development of indigenous peoples, so as to resolve favourably those peoples' pressing problems without any hint of "indigenous reservations" or paternalistic compensation.

(m) To support, on the proposal of the President of Mexico, the candidacy of Mr. Carlos Solchaga of Spain for the post of chairman of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund.

(n) To ensure that measures for the control, reduction and elimination of weapons of mass destruction do not stand in the way of legitimate access to advanced technologies for peaceful uses, which are indispensable for the economic and social development of our peoples.

(o) To promote remedies for environmental deterioration based on full respect for the sovereignty of States over their natural resources and environmental policies, bearing in mind that a country's responsibility is proportionate with its contribution to such degradation. We draw particular attention to the need to prevent, by international means, the use and transfer of polluting technologies. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is a singular opportunity for expanding international cooperation for development and reversing the global process of environmental degradation.

(p) To promote short-term programmes of cooperation to combat drug trafficking in accordance with the international instruments now in effect, by exchanging information, controlling monetary assets from illicit sources and controlling the production and sale of chemical precursors.

(q) To ask the consumer countries to intensify their efforts to eradicate drug use.

(r) To request industrialized countries and international organizations to provide economic and financial support so that all States affected by drug trafficking may carry out crop substitution and alternative development programmes and also strengthen their judicial and administrative systems. One of the most effective ways of offsetting the socio-economic costs of that struggle is to open markets for the developing countries which undertake the above-mentioned programmes.

(s) To give attention to health issues, particularly to issues of preventive health. We wholeheartedly support the preparation of an emergency plan for the prevention and control of cholera in Ibero-America and for medium- and long-term investments designed to reduce deficiencies in respect of drinking water supply and proper treatment of waste water.

(t) To propose to international credit organizations the feasibility of assisting the countries in the region in their agricultural plans.

III. Education and culture

(u) To identify those areas of education which present comparative advantages in each country and from which benefits might be derived for the Ibero-American region, either for individual countries or for the region as a whole and, based on their priorities, to design specific cooperation programmes at the bilateral or multilateral level.

(v) To promote a common market of information as a forum for knowledge, the arts and culture, liberalizing the exchange of cultural, didactic and educational materials; facilitating the exchange and provision of scientific and technological equipment; and creating incentives for the communication and transmission of data. Similarly, our countries should allocate, within the limits of what they are able to do, funds for launching a technological development project designed to strengthen the capacity to generate innovations so as strengthen industrial competitiveness and social efficiency.

(w) To encourage Ibero-American meetings of experts in the various areas of cultural thought and creation. To invite each country of the region to establish an Ibero-American library as a link for culture, the essence of our community.

(x) To intensify the ties between Ibero-American institutions of higher education.

(y) To expand cultural exchange and fellowship programmes.

(z) To promote the use of existing satellite communications systems in the region, thus helping to improve the ties between the countries of Ibero-America.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, we have decided to institute a dialogue among the countries of Ibero-America at the highest level. The heads of State and Government, meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico, have decided to establish the Ibero-American Conference of Heads of State and Government consisting of the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking sovereign States of America and Europe. To that end we shall meet initially in Spain next year, in Brazil in 1993, in Colombo in 1994 and in Argentina in 1995. These meetings will enable us to embark on a political, economic and cultural process which will help our countries together to achieve greater and more efficient integration in a changing global context. We call attention to the advantage of exchanging information on progress made towards the objectives of this Declaration prior to the next Summit.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 20 of the provisional agenda*
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 11 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the recent decision by the Governments of the Republic of Korea and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to seek prompt admission as full Members of the United Nations.

The Government of Venezuela fully shares in this aspiration of the people and authorities of the Korean peninsula in the conviction that the admission of the two States duly corresponds to the principle of universality enunciated in the Charter and to the wish of that people to expedite and bring to fruition the process of reconciliation and reunification in Korea.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 20 of the provisional agenda and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/150.

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S/22825
23 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 23 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Western European Union, I have the honour to transmit to you on behalf of the member States of the Western European Union the annexed declaration with reference to paragraphs 3 (d) and 6 of Security Council resolution 686 (1991).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hans-Joachim VERGAU
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative

Annex I

In compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 686's call for action to cooperate in the reconstruction of, and to ensure safe shipping to, Kuwait, the undersigning Nations conducted mine countermeasures operations within the boundaries defined in annex II until 20 July 1991 and declare:

1. The routes and areas specified in annex III have been searched as far as practically possible and, although a residual mine danger cannot be discounted, are considered safe for navigation. It is recommended that these areas be marked in accordance with IMCO standards.

2. Known minefields within the boundaries defined in annex II have been cleared as far as practically possible. However this area, with the exception of routes and areas delineated in annex III, should be avoided because a remaining risk cannot be excluded.

3. In addition there remains a risk of drifting mines in the Northern Gulf.

Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Annex II

The navigation within the boundaries of the line defined hereafter with the exception of the routes and areas defined in annex III should be avoided because a remaining risk cannot be excluded.

Reference: WGS 84.

	Latitude	Longitude
AA	29°35'N	048°15'E
AB	29°35'N	048°40'E
AC	29°44'N	048°55'E
AD	29°21'N	049°15'E
AE	29°00'N	049°07'E
AF	28°43'N	048°55'E
AG	28°32'N	048°42'E
AH	28°32'N	048°27,5'E

Note:

There is a known Mine Area (MDA 10) bounded by the following coordinates

AI	29°51'30.000"N	048°46'18.000"E
AJ	29°51'30.000"N	048°48'00.000"E
AK	29°40'18.000"N	018°18'00.000"E
AL	29°37'15.000"N	048°39'36.000"E
AM	29°37'15.000"N	048°32'30.000"E

which lies outside the area delineated above and is outside the remit of United Nations Security Council resolution 686 (1991). MCM operations in this area are ongoing.

Annex III

1. Routes considered safe for navigation

Width of the routes: 1000 yards left and right from the axis.
Reference: WGS 84.

QCR 301

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	28°52.0000'N	049°25.1000'E
B	29°07.9000'N	049°13.4000'E
C	29°07.9000'N	048°46.8333'E
D	29°09.5000'N	048°38.2500'E
E	29°09.5000'N	048°15.1000'E
F	29°08.2000'N	048°11.4000'E

QCR 302

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	29°09.7500'N	048°29.8000'E
B	29°06.4000'N	048°20.3000'E
C	29°02.9000'N	048°10.7000'E

QCR 303

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	28°52.7500'N	049°03.7000'E
B	29°57.5000'N	048°54.1000'E
C	29°06.6000'N	048°28.5000'E
D	29°09.5000'N	048°15.1000'E

QCR 305

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	28°57.5000'N	048°54.1000'E
B	28°57.1000'N	048°46.3000'E
C	28°57.2500'N	048°41.3500'E
D	28°58.3000'N	048°37.8000'E
E	29°00.8167'N	048°32.4333'E
F	29°00.5667'N	048°31.1000'E

/...

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
G	29°02.0333'N	048°26.6167'E
H	29°02.2200'N	048°25.2833'E
I	29°05.3500'N	048°21.0000'E
J	29°06.4000'N	048°20.3000'E
K	29°07.5000'N	048°19.7000'E
L	29°09.5000'N	048°15.1000'E
M	29°23.2500'N	048°07.3000'E
N	29°25.6000'N	047°59.8500'E
O	29°25.6000'N	047°51.2500'E
P	29°23.4000'N	047°46.9500'E
Q	29°22.6000'N	047°47.2000'E

QCR 306

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	29°05.0000'N	048°10.7000'E
B	29°07.0000'N	048°10.7000'E

QCR 307

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	28°31.0000'N	049°26.0000'E
B	28°37.0000'N	049°00.0000'E
C	28°42.0000'N	048°49.4000'E
D	28°45.6000'N	048°43.8000'E
E	28°55.0000'N	048°23.1000'E

QCR 308

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	29°05.3500'N	048°21.0000'E
B	28°55.0000'N	048°23.1000'E
C	28°52.2000'N	048°18.5000'E

QCR 309

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	28°45.6000'N	048°43.8000'E
B	28°44.9000'N	048°30.0000'E

QCR 310

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	28°31.0000'N	048°40.0000'E
B	28°44.9000'N	048°30.0000'E
C	28°52.2000'N	048°29.3000'E

QCR 102

Point (Axis)	Latitude	Longitude
A	27°20.2000'N	050°39.8000'E
B	27°50.7000'N	049°50.9000'E
C	27°58.1000'N	049°50.5000'E
D	28°10.1000'N	049°41.4000'E
E	28°11.6000'N	049°22.6000'E
F	28°31.0000'N	049°26.0000'E
G	28°52.7500'N	049°03.7000'E

NORTH MINA AL AHMADI PIER HOLDING AREA

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	29°08.5500'N	048°08.8500'E
B	29°09.2100'N	048°11.0400'E
C	29°07.2800'N	048°11.7700'E
D	29°06.6800'N	048°09.5600'E

MINA SAUD HOLDING AREA

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	28°44.8000'N	048°34.0000'E
B	28°45.0000'N	048°36.4000'E
C	28°42.8000'N	048°34.0000'E
D	28°43.0000'N	048°36.4000'E

AL-FAO AREA

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	29°02.0900'N	048°10.6800'E
B	29°09.4800'N	048°11.7300'E
C	29°01.2600'N	048°12.3200'E
D	29°00.8700'N	048°11.2700'E

ABU JEZZA AREA

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	29°10.0000'N	048°15.8000'E
B	29°10.0000'N	048°38.2500'E
C	29°06.5000'N	048°38.2500'E
D	29°06.5000'N	048°20.6700'E

MINA ASH SHUAYBAH ANCHORAGE AREA

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	29°02.1000'N	048°10.7000'E
B	29°02.1000'N	048°15.0000'E
C	29°05.0000'N	048°15.0000'E
D	29°05.0000'N	048°09.4000'E

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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 23 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Corrigendum

Annex III, page 6, make the heading "Al-Fao Area", position B should read:

Point	Latitude	Longitude
B	29°02.4800'N	048°11.7300'E

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24 July 1991
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LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 23 July 1991 from Mr. Ahmad Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning the resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 18 July 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 23 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

We have examined the resolution of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, adopted on 18 July 1991 on the basis of the report of the Director-General of the Agency (document GOV/2530).

We should like to set out our official position on the aforementioned resolution, as follows:

1. We have carefully studied the contents of this document and find that it takes as its fundamental premise article 34, paragraphs (b) and (c), of the safeguards agreement concluded between Iraq and the Agency (INFCIRC/172).

We have already expressed our views with respect to these two paragraphs of article 34 in our two letters to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency dated 10 and 12 July 1991. Whereas the Agency could have considered our point of view and taken some time to reach a joint understanding with us of the sense of this article, the Director-General instead hastened to pronounce judgements against Iraq on the grounds that it had not provided the Agency with information on certain nuclear materials. The Director-General did not, however, bear in mind the following points:

(a) Iraq did in fact officially provide information on the nuclear materials to the Agency, as set out in our letter of 7 July 1991.

(b) The said materials were subjected to inspection by the third international team, which left Iraq on 19 July 1991: that information is now in the Agency's possession.

Accordingly, it was entirely possible for the Director-General of the Agency to treat those developments as constituting a corrective measure in accordance with article 19 of the agreement, to be dealt with in the same way as previous similar cases addressed by the Agency. We should like to draw attention to a similar case, as mentioned in the 1984 report on safeguards implementation (document GOV/2201), which referred to the export by Luxembourg of 41 tons of enriched uranium to Israel. Or are we not entitled to inquire why the 11,000 tons of enriched uranium produced each year at power stations which are not subject to the Agency's safeguard system do not attract the same attention as do the tiny quantities of yellow cake and uranium compounds present in Iraq?

It is our belief that the submission to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency did not conform to the criteria applied by the Agency in previous cases, nor did it have adequate legal justification.

2. We were not expecting such a meeting to be convened before the Agency's inspection teams had finished their last round of inspections and submitted their final report and conclusions, in accordance with the provisions of article XII.C of the Agency's Statute. We believe that the results of the teams' work are of direct relevance to the discussion of an item of this nature, and we also believe that it is improper to take results of the teams' work in isolation, without awaiting the amalgamation of all such results and the drawing of overall conclusions.

3. In adopting its resolution, including preambular paragraph (d) and operative paragraph 5, the Board of Governors chose entirely to ignore the following truths and facts:

(a) Iraq has so far been visited by three nuclear inspection teams and three teams with responsibilities in other fields. They all received full cooperation from Iraq, except for one team which encountered some confusion. This we have already explained to the President of the Security Council and to the high-level mission which visited Iraq and of which the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency was a member. Iraqi officials at the highest levels gave firm assurances of Iraq's absolute willingness to provide every facility to all teams and to cooperate with them in the performance of their duties.

(b) The high-level mission submitted its report to the Security Council and clearly mentioned the assurances provided by Iraqi officials. It noted that the teams' future visits would demonstrate the extent of Iraq's cooperation.

It would have been more appropriate if the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency - as a member of the high-level mission - had explained this to the Board of Governors and if the Board had postponed the inclusion in its resolution of preambular paragraph (d) and operative paragraph 5 until such time as at least one of the inspection teams had completed its work subsequent to Iraq's explanation of the reasons for the confusion which had occurred with the second inspection team and to the expression of Iraq's clear and confirmed commitments.

(c) The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency held its meeting concerning the resolution on 18 July 1991, i.e. the last day of the third inspection team's stay in Iraq. The leader of the team and all its members expressed their great satisfaction with the full cooperation shown by Iraq, yet the Board of Governors did not take this into account and adopted its resolution before examining the team's report. Does this not give rise to some questions?

We are confronted with an incomprehensible situation. While Iraqi technicians and the technicians of the inspection teams are cooperating and working together on a scientific level, we find the Board of Governors insisting on condemnation of Iraq for its lack of cooperation.

We are consequently alarmed and dissatisfied and conclude that the resolution was adopted on the basis of predetermined political concepts and motives, the intention being to bestow technical legitimacy through a specialized agency in preparation for a fresh act of military aggression against Iraq, following the full revelation by Iraq of its nuclear programme. Neither is it a secret to anyone that the same parties which induced the Board of Governors to adopt this resolution are endeavouring to maintain the embargo and sanctions imposed on Iraq, without any legal or moral grounds, in the hope of starving the Iraqi people and thus creating a pretext for intervention in Iraq's internal affairs and an attempt to subject it to the will of foreign Powers.

In affirming Iraq's official position with respect to the unjust and unbalanced resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, we wish to emphasize our profound concern at the absence of a spirit of fairness and justice in the dealings of certain parties in this regard, despite Iraq's undertaking to fulfil its obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991). We also request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
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S/22827
23 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 21/22 July 1991 amounted to 20 sorties flown by 9 two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over the area north of Mosul, Dohuk and the areas north and west of Arbil, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE
INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the "Declaration of San Salvador", adopted on 17 July 1991 by the Presidents of the six Central American countries at the tenth Summit of the Central American Presidents, held on 15, 16 and 17 July 1991 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex thereto circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) José M. BORBON
Ambassador
Permanent Mission of Costa Rica
to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

(Signed) Ricardo G. CASTANEDA
Ambassador
Representative of El Salvador
to the United Nations

(Signed) Rafael CASTELLANOS-CARRILLO
Ambassador
Alternate Representative of
Guatemala to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMUDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Honduras to the United Nations

(Signed) Erich C. VILCHEZ ASHER
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

(Signed) César PEREIRA BURGOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Panama to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration of San Salvador, adopted on 17 July 1991 at the tenth Summit of the Central American Presidents

The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, meeting in the city of San Salvador, Republic of El Salvador, on 15, 16 and 17 July 1991, with the aim of analysing the situation prevailing in the area and of establishing appropriate institutional machinery for the effective attainment of Central American integration in the political, economic, social and cultural domains,

TAKING ACCOUNT of the results of the endeavours undertaken in the quest for peace and the economic and social welfare of our peoples, through respect for human rights, national reconciliation and dialogue, the consolidation of democracy and the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law as well as of machinery to promote a climate of confidence, cooperation and security,

CONSIDERING that the changes and transformations which have taken place in the world in recent years represent a historic time for Central America offering new prospects for the process of integration in the region and the inclusion of Central America in a world order marked by interdependence, the emergence of new forms of integration and cooperation and the effective implementation of international law,

CONVINCED that it is necessary to continue all these endeavours and to incorporate Central America fully into the new international order,

HEREBY AGREE:

1. To reaffirm their commitment to continue to comply fully with the Esquipulas II agreements, whose provisions have led to significant progress in establishing peace and democracy, which are essential conditions for the full enjoyment of freedom within a framework of justice and the promotion of development.

2. To reiterate their conviction that the legitimacy of the public authorities originates in the will of the people, freely expressed in electoral processes.

3. To condemn vigorously violence, terrorism and acts of destabilization against the democratic process as well as the use of violence for political ends.

4. The Presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama again state their acknowledgement of and firm support for the Government of El Salvador and its President, Alfredo Cristiani, and for the

initiatives and measures adopted to strengthen the process of democratization in that country, as evidenced by the existence of a broad political dialogue, the elections of last March, the constitution of an expanded and fully pluralist Legislative Assembly, and the beginning of a process of constitutional reform, primarily intended to reaffirm the supremacy of legitimately constituted authority, establish machinery to guarantee human rights, strengthen the judiciary and the administration of justice and further improve electoral procedures. The Central American Presidents also endorse the firm intention of President Cristiani to continue the quest for peace, national reconciliation and a political solution to internal conflict within El Salvador.

To reiterate once again their condemnation of acts of violence and terrorism, which have no justification whatsoever, and, being fully apprised of the development of the process of dialogue and negotiation and firmly convinced of the existence of the necessary conditions for such a process, to call, for the good of Central America and with verification by the United Nations, for the disarmament and demobilization of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, so that it may join, in a framework of full legality, in the civil, institutional and political life of El Salvador.

5. The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama state their great satisfaction at the progress made on the basis of the comprehensive and realistic national initiative undertaken by the President of Guatemala, Jorge Serrano Elías, which, through dialogue and in accordance with the approved agenda, is facilitating the inclusion of members of the irregular forces in the peaceful political process within a constitutional framework.

The Presidents also welcome the establishment in Guatemala of the National Peace Fund (FONAPAZ), intended to facilitate such inclusion, and its positive implications for the success of the process of national reconciliation.

6. To welcome the decision by the Government of Panama to participate fully and actively in the process of integration in Central America, taking into account the content of its new economic and social policy and the recommendations made by the Joint Integration Commission of Panama with regard to the phasing and complementarity of such increasing association with the process of integration in the region.

Welcoming the decision taken by Panama to begin immediate technical studies on the multilateralization of its trade relations with the other countries of the region with a view to facilitating the integration of this sister country, to amend the Constituent Treaty of the Central American Parliament and Other Political Forums, the Regional Agreement for the eradication of illicit drug trafficking and the constituent convention of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD).

7. To instruct the Security Commission, in connection with the mandate contained in the Declaration of Puntarenas, to adopt an agreement on security, verification, control and limitation of arms and military forces, to be submitted as soon as possible.

To thank the Government of Honduras for its submission of the draft Treaty on Central American Security and to refer the Treaty to the Security Commission for study and consideration.

8. To activate the Organization of Central American States (ODECA) as a regional institutional system in order to provide follow-up for all decisions adopted at the summits and to coordinate their implementation. To this end, they instruct the Executive Commission, on a priority basis, to negotiate and conclude, within a maximum term of 90 days, a protocol to update the legal framework of ODECA, to reflect current developments and needs. The Executive Commission, in such negotiations, shall consider the drafts on institutional frameworks submitted to it.

In order to ensure appropriate follow-up and coordination in terms of implementation of decisions adopted at the summits, with respect to the institutional framework in Central America, to establish, on an interim basis, the Community Council, comprising the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the ministers responsible for Central American economic integration and regional development. In the case of intersectoral matters, the ministers responsible for the relevant sectors shall also participate.

Certain matters shall be the exclusive responsibility of the respective ministers. Proposals emanating from this Community Council shall be coordinated with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, who shall prepare the agendas for the presidential summits.

To instruct the competent authorities to submit a proposal, within 90 days, for the establishment of machinery to ensure the ongoing funding of the activities of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

To instruct also the Executive Commission to evaluate, having regard for the relevant authorities, the legal frameworks of each of the broad range of regional forums and authorities, bearing in mind the potential for their integration within the institutional context.

9. To state their approval of the beginning of the preparatory work for the establishment of the Central American Parliament. With the aim of promoting participation by all the countries of the region in the Parliament and without prejudice to its establishment as intended, the Central American Presidents hereby sign a Protocol to its Constituent Treaty, with the aim of extending the period provided for with respect to the holding of elections to 36 months, beginning on the date of its inauguration, and of allowing participation as observers by those countries signatories to the Treaty and its Protocols which have not elected deputies to the Parliament.

10. Aware of the need to bring Honduras into normal participation in the legal framework of the Central American Economic Integration Programme, the unrestricted free trade area and, as a step towards strengthening regional integration and guaranteeing Central America's full participation in the international economy, to express their satisfaction at the signing of the temporary multilateral free trade agreement between the Government of the Republic of Honduras and the Governments of the Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica annexed hereto.

This agreement shall be interpreted as the first step towards making Honduras a signatory to the new Treaty of Central American Economic Integration, which shall be drawn up in order to achieve these goals.

11. Aware of the important role played by the rural population and by farmers in the new regional integration strategy, to adopt and promote the plan of action for agriculture in Central America (PAC), which is annexed to this declaration.

The purpose of PAC is to stimulate agricultural production, to consolidate intraregional trade in agricultural products, to guarantee food security and to increase and diversify exports.

To instruct the ministers responsible for integration and those responsible for agriculture to implement the agreements contained in section II of PAC, in order to begin liberalization of trade in agricultural commodities under the price range system no later than 31 December 1991, by which date a uniform trade policy shall also have been defined, so that the liberalization of intraregional trade in agricultural products may be completed no later than 30 June 1992.

To recognize the Council of Ministers of Agriculture of the Central American Isthmus and its secretariat (CORECA-VI) as the institutional mechanism for linking the sector with the other Central American economic integration mechanisms.

12. To approve the creation of the Council of Central American Ministers of Health to support enthusiastically their "Central American Health Initiative" and to urge the international community to continue its support and cooperation for the implementation of that plan.

13. In view of the threat to our peoples from the spread of cholera to the Central American region, to instruct the Ministers of Health to continue taking cholera prevention measures while asking specialized international agencies to continue their technical and financial support.

In addition, to thank the media, and all community leaders for their valuable cooperation, and to ask for that cooperation to continue so that an intensive health and hygiene campaign can be carried out.

14. To create a Central American housing and human settlements council comprising the competent Ministers or officials of each country of the Central American isthmus.

15. To reaffirm that the Central American Bank of Economic Integration (BCIE) is the proper agency through which to channel additional external resources in support of the region's development and economic integration. In view of the progress made towards strengthening BCIE financially and institutionally and, in particular, in view of the recent inclusion of the Republics of China and Venezuela as extraregional members, the parties resolve to continue their full support for its operations in the region.

16. To highlight the progress of the work of the Association for Democracy and Development in Central America (ADD), which is a valuable initiative by friendly countries to spur cooperation in the Central American isthmus through a programme aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and supporting the economic and social development of the region. This unconditional contribution, which will supplement existing cooperation arrangements, commits the countries of the isthmus to defining their priorities; accordingly they entrust their Ministers for Foreign Affairs with the task of identifying as soon as possible, in coordination with the appropriate authorities, the regional projects to be presented at the forthcoming meetings of the Coordinating Committee and the Plenary Assembly.

17. To emphasize the importance of creating a regional forum for dialogue and support for integration in which the Government will participate together with business, labour, the academic sector and other interested parties.

To encourage the creation, as suggested by the Sanford Commission, of a coordinating commission for Central American development which would meet in Managua and would be a means whereby Governments could consult with the various public and private sectors with a view to achieving the economic reactivation of the region.

18. Noting the progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) to help the uprooted peoples of the region, to exhort the international community to support both the new priorities demanded by the changes that have taken place in Central America and the proposals based on those priorities that will be presented to it at the second international meeting of its follow-up committee, to be held in 1992.

19. To express their satisfaction with the proposal made by the Commission of the European Communities to the Council of Ministers for approval of the regulation extending the Generalized System of Preferences to the countries of Central America.

Accordingly, to urge the Governments of the member States of the European Community, through its Council of Ministers, to approve that proposal.

20. To instruct Ministers responsible for Central American integration and central bank presidents to consider the adoption of a practical and realistic special-case solution that would involve the immediate renegotiation of Nicaragua's intraregional debt, with preferential long-term interest rates.

21. To put in hand an urgent programme of protection, improvement, modernization and expansion of the existing transport service infrastructure in Central America and to give their full support to the proposal presented by the Ministers responsible for transport (REMITRAN) aimed at increasing trade within Central America and exports from the region.

Furthermore, to request that a project for a ground link between Central America and Panama be submitted as soon as possible.

22. Considering the importance of the educational and cultural integration of Central America, to give their support to the relevant Convention arrived at by the competent Ministers and to pursue urgently the final signature of that Convention.

23. To create a regional social affairs committee that would meet during presidential summits. The committee shall comprise the first ladies of the region and, ultimately, will contribute to the coordination and follow-up of solutions to social problems in the various sectors of the region.

Accordingly, to instruct the various national agencies to put into effect any agreements that may emerge from the committee and to request that the latter present a report on developments in each participating country at subsequent summits.

Recalling that, at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed 1994 International Year of the Family with the theme "Family: Resources and Responsibilities in a Changing World", to entrust the first ladies of Central America and Panama with coordinating at the national level the activities being organized to mark that important event.

24. To receive with satisfaction and to support the agreements arrived at by the first ladies' meeting which are annexed to this document, and, in that context, to promote the early adoption in their respective countries of legislative, administrative and judicial measures to combat effectively the illegal trafficking in minors in the region, accepting for consideration and analysis the basic document submitted by the first ladies, with a view to responding to that serious problem, which contravenes the rights guaranteed in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

25. To support and encourage the proposed system of electric power connections between the countries of Central America (SIPAC), as recently revised, and also the carrying out of the pre-feasibility study on the electric power connections between the countries of the Central American isthmus, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

26. With a view to the creation of a permanent commission on drug trafficking, to instruct the Executive Commission to arrange for sufficient funding for the executive secretariat of the permanent commission to function properly.

27. To express their satisfaction with the efficient work of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development, which has made possible real progress in the protection of the region's environment. To that end, to instruct the Executive Commission as quickly as possible to analyse and make a decision on the projects submitted to it on environmental protection (see annex) and to urge upon the authorities responsible for the region's natural resources the prompt and full implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan for Central America.

28. To approve the following parameters for the negotiation of tariffs as agreed to by the Ministers responsible for economic integration and regional development:

(1) As of 31 December 1992, the date of entry into force of the uniform Central American tariff, the ceiling for tariffs will be 20 per cent and the floor not less than 5 per cent, with intermediate levels of 10 and 15 per cent.

(2) The countries shall agree on a list of essential products that will receive special uniform treatment. In addition, a limited list of exemptions shall be drawn up for excisable goods that may bear a tariff of more than 20 per cent.

(3) In keeping with the macroeconomic policies of the countries, a short list shall be drawn up of products that reach the agreed tariff levels by 31 December 1994, for which products a tax abatement programme shall be established.

If in the judgement of SIECA they are warranted, compensatory measures may be established to restore competitive relations.

In addition, the Presidents urge the Ministers responsible for Central American economic integration and regional development to faithfully carry out the programme for removing obstacles to trade within Central America, contained in the agreement modifying financing convention ALA 89/12 with the European Economic Community (see annex), which relates to the Central American payment system, within the time-frame agreed upon therein.

29. To conduct negotiations with Mexico within the framework and parameters previously established in the agreements signed at Tuxtla Gutiérrez. Central America will act as a region through the committee for promoting economic complementarity between Mexico and Central America, without prejudice to any bilateral progress which countries may achieve on an individual basis.

Such progress shall be reported to the committee in order to achieve the objective of the development of a free-trade area.

To express our satisfaction at the agreement reached on the bases for a framework agreement on trade and investment between Venezuela and the Central American countries, open to accession by the Republic of Panama, which confirms the principle of asymmetry in a context of generosity, taking into account the relative development of the contracting parties and the fact that the agreement contributes to the acceleration of Latin American integration and enhances the international competitiveness of the economies of the region, while promoting the integral development of our societies.

To reiterate the need to accelerate the negotiations with the Government of the United States of America to enable the countries of the Central American region to benefit from the provisions of the Americas Initiative. In this connection, we urge the United States of America to speed up the negotiations on the signing of free-trade agreements between the Central American countries and the United States of America, within the limits placed on the Executive branch by the United States Congress, known as the fast track legislation. Central America will act as a region, without prejudice to any bilateral progress which countries may achieve on an individual basis. Such progress shall be reported to the Ministers responsible for integration. Central America urges Canada to participate in the trade liberalization arrangements which the United States of America and Mexico have offered to Central America.

To draw attention to the efforts of the Government of Colombia to strengthen cooperation with Central America and to open up the Colombian market to export products from the Central American region.

30. To welcome the positive response of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to the establishment of a consultative support group for the Central American region and to urge it to continue the studies and analyses necessary for the progress of the work of that group. To welcome also the initiative of the President of IDB, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, to provide support to the various institutions that serve the region.

31. To express their satisfaction at the progress achieved by the different authorities, forums and agencies involved in the process of economic integration, as described in the progress report on implementation of the mandates of the summits of Central American Presidents, submitted by the Ministers responsible for integration and regional development, and which is annexed to this Declaration.

32. To underscore the significance of the First Ibero-American Summit, to be held in Guadalajara, Mexico, which will seek modalities for elaborating strategies to make the relations of cooperation between the Ibero-American countries stronger and fruitful, thereby giving to Central America further scope for the pursuit of its objectives and interests.

33. To recognize the importance of strengthening ties between Central America and other subregions and, in this connection, to note with satisfaction the forthcoming ministerial meeting of Central American and CARICOM countries scheduled for the second half of November of this year at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, at which priority attention will be paid to issues related to cooperation and interregional trade.

34. To welcome the agreements reached at the first meeting of Ministers of Planning and the second meeting of Ministers of Labour of Central America and Panama, urging them to continue their efforts aimed at achieving their objectives.

35. To receive with particular interest the suggestions of the regional commission of small and medium-sized producers for food security in Central America, and to instruct the relevant authorities to consider and analyse the report of this commission at an early date in order to seek an appropriate response to the problem discussed in the aforementioned report.

36. To support the work of the University for Peace and to appeal to the international community to support the initiative of Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, aimed at strengthening this international organization, which has its headquarters in the region, through a Fund for Peace.

37. To note with satisfaction the agreement concluded by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, aimed at coordinating candidacies to fill vacancies in international organizations, including those in Central America.

38. To stress the significance for the region of the candidacy of Dr. Bernd Niehaus Quesada, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, for the post of Secretary-General of the Organization of American States; accordingly they decide to extend their full support for that aspiration, as a gesture of solidarity and a reflection of the spirit of fraternity that prevails in the Central American region.

In this connection, the Presidents of El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama instruct their Ministers for Foreign Affairs to take in a coordinated manner the necessary steps to promote this important candidacy, within the framework of the integration and the new projection of the Central American isthmus at the international level.

39. To meet in the Republic of Honduras on 12 and 13 December of this year and to give priority consideration to social topics in order to expedite the elaboration and implementation of a regional programme for the reduction of poverty, which will combine the promotion of human development dimension with that of increasing the productive capacity and incomes of the most vulnerable groups.

40. The Presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama thanked the President of El Salvador, Mr. Alfredo F. Cristiani Burkard, and through him the Government and people of El Salvador, for their hospitality and kindness, which contributed significantly to the success of the meeting.

San Salvador, Republic of El Salvador, 17 July 1991.

Rafael Angel CALDERON FOURNIER
President
Republic of Costa Rica

Alfredo F. CRISTIANI BURKARD
President
Republic of El Salvador

Jorge SERRANO ELIAS
President
Republic of Guatemala

Rafael LEONARDO CALLEJAS ROMERO
President
Republic of Honduras

Violeta BARRIOS DE CHAMORRO
President
Republic of Nicaragua

Guillermo ENDARA GALIMANY
President
Republic of Panama

Honorary Witness

Patricio AYLWIN AZOCAR
President
Republic of Chile